

the probability of decreasing humidity during the ensuing 48 hours. These advices were fully verified. In California the fire hazard grew slowly more acute, but as warnings of it had been issued on the 30th of May, no further special warnings were required. The fire hazard in Oregon and Washington was reduced somewhat on the 4th by the passage of a Canadian disturbance which raised humidities and lowered temperatures in those States, but this was quickly followed by a recurrence of high pressure and rising temperatures on the 5th which resulted in excessively warm weather throughout the interior of northern California and southwestern Oregon, and temperatures generally well above normal in other parts of Oregon, and in Washington and Idaho. Temperatures moderated very decidedly in California on the 7th due to the development of a depression over the Plateau. This depression gathered energy and moved northward bringing cooler weather to the remainder of the district on the 8th and 9th.

This type persisted for two weeks when the pressure fell in the Gulf of Alaska and the sub-permanent oceanic HIGH reverted to a southwest-northeast position between the Pacific States and Hawaii. At the same time the pressure rose over the North Pacific States calling for fire-weather warnings for northern California on the 20th. The fire hazard grew steadily more serious in that part of the State from then on, and it increased likewise in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the situation in the last-named States being adequately covered by the forecasts issued at San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. Falling pressure over the northern Plateau and British Columbia brought lower temperatures and higher humidities to a large part of the district on the 29th and 30th, but severe lightning storms on those days, ignited hundreds of fires, and at the close of the month an unusually large number of serious conflagrations was being fought in the Sierra Nevada and Siskiyou mountains of California. Particular reference was made to the probability of thunderstorms in the mountains of California in the district forecasts of the 27th, 28th and 29th.—*T. R. Reed.*

RIVERS AND FLOODS

By H. C. FRANKENFIELD

The few floods which occurred in important rivers during June were generally well forecast and without damage of any kind.

An extensive crevasse occurred on the 14th in the levee of the Imperial Irrigation District south of the Pescadero Dam in the Colorado River, resulting in the flooding of a considerable area of land about Volcano Lake. No report of the extent of the damage was received.

A serious local flood, due to excessive precipitation in a thunderstorm, took place on the 11th in the Pecatonica River of north-central Illinois. One man was drowned and considerable unreported damage occurred to lowland crops in a restricted area.

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
<i>Mississippi drainage</i>					
	<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>	
Tippecanoe, Norway, Ind.-----	6	13	14	6.6	June 14
Mississippi, Louisiana, Mo.-----	12	12	12	12.0	12
Des Moines, Ottumwa, Iowa.-----	10	15	16	10.5	16
Illinois:					
Peru, Ill.-----	14	13	21	14.7	16, 18, 19
Beardstown, Ill.-----	14	17	30	15.4	21
Pearl, Ill.-----	12	17	23	12.9	21
Grand:					
Gallatin, Mo.-----	20	17	17	23.7	17
Chillicothe, Mo.-----	18	15	21	24.4	18
Grand, Thompsons Fork, Trenton, Mo.-----	20	18	18	20.6	18
Canadian, Logan, N. Mex.-----	4			6.6	19
<i>West Gulf drainage</i>					
Trinity:					
Dallas, Tex.-----	25	2	6	28.0	5
Trinidad, Tex.-----	28	7	10	30.7	9
Rio Grande, San Marcial, N. Mex.-----	2	(1)	22	4.5	May 27, 28
Pecos, Pecos, Tex.-----	11	1		13.4	June 1, 2
<i>Pacific drainage</i>					
Colorado:					
Fruita, Colo.-----	12	3	3	12.0	3
		5	9	12.5	8
Parker, Ariz.-----	7	(1)	(2)	10.2	12-13
Eagle, Eagle, Colo.-----	5	3	9	5.6	8
		13	13	5.3	13
		15	15	5.5	15
Gunnison, Delta, Colo.-----	9	1	13	10.0	5

¹ Continued from last month.

² Continued at end of month.

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING JUNE, 1926

BY UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1926]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during June, 1926:				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	<i>Feet</i> 600.50	<i>Feet</i> 578.41	<i>Feet</i> 571.22	<i>Feet</i> 245.31
Above or below—				
Mean stage of May, 1926.....	+0.32	+0.27	+0.05	—0.06
Mean stage of June, 1925.....	—0.72	—0.05	+0.04	—0.11
Average stage for June, last 10 years.....	—1.67	—2.15	—1.48	—1.32
Highest recorded June stage.....	—2.93	—5.19	—3.30	—3.32
Lowest recorded June stage.....	—0.72	—0.05	+0.04	+0.42
Average departure (since 1860) of the June level from the May level.....	+0.27	+0.23	+0.18	+0.14

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In June, 1926, 573.79 feet.

THE EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS JUNE, 1926

By J. B. KINCER

General summary.—At the close of May, soil moisture was deficient over a considerable area in the central-northern portion of the country between the upper Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains, and it was